

KIVETON PARK
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1967

K I V E T O N P A R K R U R A L D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

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To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Appointment System in General Practice

A third of all practices are now on appointment systems. The great majority of doctors and patients are satisfied with their working. The waiting times for patients are halved. Most patients are punctual in keeping their appointments and only ten per cent are more than five minutes late.

The success of the system depends to a large extent on the organising ability of the receptionists and their attitude to the patients. On an average, receptionists' working times have to be increased by 10 to 12 hours per week per doctor.

It is considered that an appointment system causes a decrease in trivial consultations and an increase in non-trivial ones.

Children in Care

The main causes for children being admitted to Children's Homes are the illness, confinement or desertion of the mother.

In spite of the continual improvement in housing, bad home conditions are given as an increasing cause for the removal of children to the care of the local authorities.

It is generally acknowledged that a child is better brought up in a family than in an institution, no matter how kindly and carefully run, so that children's departments are placing more children with foster parents than formerly and legal adoptions continue to rise.

Congenital Dislocation of the Hip

One of the greatest successes in recent years has been the disappearance of cases of congenital dislocation of the hip due to a test carried out by Health Visitors and doctors in all babies born in the district shortly after birth.

Two recent cases which were detected and successfully treated emphasize the value of the Ortolani Test. By making simple movements of the child's legs a click can be detected in cases where the head of the femur is outside its socket. With splinting, the head of the femur can be held in place so that the child, usually a girl, is able to walk like a normal person and avoids the severe crippling of a dislocated hip.

Early Discharge of Maternity Patients

Thirteen thousand maternity cases in different parts of the country have been discharged home after 48 hours and it has been found in practice that there is no additional risk to the mother and child provided the cases are selected and provided there is adequate help in the home after discharge.

An increasing number of mothers are asking to go home at an increasingly early date after delivery.

Aid for the Disabled

One of the shocks a patient commonly experiences on becoming seriously disabled is to find how many activities that he formerly took for granted are now beyond his reach. Instead of trying to get up the imposing flight of steps to the public library or cinema, up which normal folk skip so blithely, he prefers not to use the library or cinema at all.

It is estimated that one in seven of the population has a permanent physical disability or an infirmity associated with age, so that some regard for their needs is necessary in the design of buildings. This is particularly required in buildings for old people, in schools and hospitals, but they might be incorporated in shops, stores, churches, libraries, hotels and cinemas.

A new code of practice is published by the British Standards Institution, setting out the requirements of the disabled.

Place of the Mentally Retarded

Although the cost of maintaining subnormal patients in hospital is low - £9 per week, compared with £38 in children's hospitals - there is no doubt that most of these cases are better in the community earning their living in simple occupations or attending the Training Centre where they can carry out simple work under supervision. There is no evidence that the prevalence of low-grade mentally subnormals is increasing.

The subject is reviewed in the report of a Royal Commission recently published.

Scabies

This disease has become more common recently in a nation-wide epidemic.

A mite burrows into the skin and causes redness and itching. The disease is spread by personal contact and whole families become infected.

There is some evidence that benzyl benzoate is not proving so effective in curing the disease as it was in the War years and a new preparation is being tried locally.

A common cause of failure is that all contacts must be treated. These include the boy friend, granmie in bed upstairs, and the lodger in the back room.

Much more thorough treatment is required.

Asian Immigrants

In some districts of the West Riding, the health of Asian immigrants is one of the main social problems. The chief hazards are pulmonary tuberculosis, venereal disease, hookworm infection and accidents due to unfamiliar surroundings.

The infant mortality of Asian immigrants soon falls to that of the English population of similar housing and employment backgrounds. Notifications of tuberculosis and venereal disease decline rapidly and the health problem becomes little different from those of our own population.

The pattern of immigration is changing, male workers are no longer arriving in large numbers but their families are coming and are making a considerable impact. Patience is needed to give help and advice against a background of different cultures and languages.

Acute Poisoning

Each year, 36,000 patients are admitted to hospital with acute poisoning and 6,000 people die of it. About two-thirds of the patients are suffering from overdoses of sedatives and, above all, from barbiturates. This is not surprising when it is realised that 30 million prescriptions for sedative drugs are dispensed annually in England and Wales alone.

A proposal has been put forward that intensive care units should be set up in hospitals. A less direct method would be to discourage the excessive demand by the general public for tablets.

Distribution of Dentists

As is the case with so many other services, London and the Home Counties have an unfair share of dental attention.

The ratio of dentists to population is one to 2,418 in London, one to 2,925 in Middlesex, while in the unfortunate North, there is one dentist to 7,176 people in Durham and one dentist to 7,546 in Staffordshire.

Dr. Davies, County Dental Officer, estimates that the West Riding proportion is one dentist to 7,000 population, but this figure does not include County Boroughs as is the basis of the Ministry statistics.

Spread of Influenza

A special investigation carried out among children in South Yorkshire by Professor Stuart Harris of Sheffield University, has added to our knowledge upon influenza. This must be an encouragement to the parents of children who suffered some discomfort during the blood sampling and nasal swabbing of the past three years.

Results of research are rather complicated and difficult to understand, but in plain terms, it is now possible to measure the resistance of different groups of the population to the various varieties of influenza and tell whether an epidemic due to A2 or B virus, for example, is likely. Theoretically, it should be possible to vaccinate the population with a particular strain of influenza when the resistance of the population to this virus is low. In this way, epidemics could be prevented.

Drug-taking by the Young

Drug-taking in this area has not reached the serious proportions experienced in large cities such as London and Birmingham, mainly because there is no well-organised source of supply.

Many thefts are occurring in shops and warehouses and extra safeguards are obviously required in storage.

The general public should be educated to understand that drug-taking is not an exciting new fashion but an anti-social and deadly disease. A drug pusher is akin to a poisoner. A drug addict is a person seriously ill with a contagious disease.

The few doctors who have created a serious problem by over-prescribing heroin and cocaine, stand condemned. More care is required in the prescription of amphetamines, barbiturates and other drugs which lead to dependence.

Oral Contraceptives

Careful statistical research shows that oral contraceptives increase the risk of blood clotting in the veins three times. It is estimated that of the 800,000 women in this country taking the pill, three die each year from blood clotting. This can be compared with the risk of blood clot deaths in pregnancy which is six times the average rate.

There are three different elements in an oral contraceptive and active steps are being taken to see which of the three causes blood clots and if the risk can be eliminated by altering the composition of the pill.

Attitudes to Smoking

There seems to be no limit to the ability of the individual to hoodwink himself about his own failings. Chronic alcoholics usually insist that they are moderate, social, drinkers. Fast driving addicts usually complain that the real danger on the road comes from slow-driving, stick-in-the-muds. In the same way, heavy smokers shut their eyes to the fact that cigarette smoking is the main cause of cancer of the lung as well as of certain types of heart and lung disease. The results from special clinics for smokers have been disappointing. Among men anxious to rid themselves of the habit, only 30 per cent stopped smoking and half of these relapsed after six months.

Public Health Departments are urged to use propaganda to dissuade school children from smoking, as if a few lectures and films can possibly compete with the millions spent by the tobacco industry on television, newspapers and bill hoardings.

Children are not impressed by the fact that they may develop lung cancer in twenty or forty years' time. This seems a lifetime away to a child.

Possibly the most useful propaganda at the present time would be to persuade the Government to increase taxation on tobacco.

Freezing to Death

Two years ago, this Committee was given a report upon the risks of elderly people and babies being exposed to dangerously low temperatures in their homes.

Another national report has been received upon the admission of 136 cases to hospital between February and April of last year. Most of the cases were below 1 year of age or people over 65 years of age.

The old people were generally living alone, either in poorly heated homes or sleeping out of doors: the babies had inadequate mothers or cold homes.

Temperatures of these patients were recorded down to 80°F instead of the normal 98.4°F.

It is estimated that 9,000 patients can be admitted to hospital with dangerously low temperatures during spells of severe weather and that the death rate can reach 40 per cent. This danger is not adequately appreciated.

Low-reading clinical thermometers are supplied to all staff by the County Council so that hypothermia can be recognised.

The Ministry of Social Security gives help in paying for fuel for all elderly people in need and pays for the installation and upkeep of automatic heating appliances in privately owned houses where there are physically handicapped and housebound elderly people. Local Councils are expected to provide these for their own tenants.

Down and Out

A recently published survey by the National Assistance Board on homeless single persons showed that on 8th December, 1963, 26,884 men and 1,905 women were living in 550 lodging-houses, hostels and shelters. At any time, about 1,000 people were sleeping rough.

A sample of the lodging house population in Edinburgh showed that 10 per cent had tuberculosis, 12 per cent mental disorder and 9 per cent chronic alcoholism.

Rhythm of Life

More attention is being paid to the health and efficiency of workers in industry who are on a different shift each week. Travel by jet aircraft has brought home to us that we are creatures of rhythm; we live adapted to a particular light rhythm and suffer malaise for a few days whenever we are jolted out of it.

The Englishman suddenly transported to New York continues to keep Greenwich mean time for a few days in his body chemistry, in spite of changes in the times of his sleep, his meals and work.

Control of rhythm is by the hypothalamus in the central nervous system and new discoveries in the working of this centre should add to the comfort of people when work suddenly changes from day to night time.

Too Prolific Man

By the end of the century, the already great population of Africa, Asia and Latin America will have more than doubled, while those of North America will have increased by more than 50 per cent and of Europe by 30 per cent.

Food production shows no sign at present of being able to keep up with the forecast increases in population. 'This' says the report of a recent Medical Association meeting in Karachi, 'is one of the biggest health problems facing the world today.'

Fitness to Drive

A survey of the disabilities of 1,190 motorists was made by a Welsh doctor in a rural area.

77 car drivers had physical defects and 32 mental illnesses. Six cases were under treatment for cancer, nine for high blood pressure, six for severe anaemia, six for coronary thrombosis and eleven for epilepsy.

No suggestion was made in the report that the medical examination of drivers was necessary. Unfortunately, the drivers with the worst record for accidents are not those with physical and mental defects but young men between 18 and 24 years of age who are perfectly fit.

Alcohol and the Law

On 9th October, the Road Safety Act came into operation, making it an offence for a motorist to drive if his blood alcohol level was over 80 mg./100 ml.

The ability of most drivers to drive properly is impaired when the blood alcohol is well below this level.

It is easy to advise the public that they should not drive after drinking. Many people will find this impossible. A homely guide which has no legal standing is to limit oneself to three half-pints of beer or three single-measure whiskies. This suggestion again is not likely to be attractive to regular drinkers. The general public is already aware of the risks of taking alcohol while under treatment with barbiturates or tranquillisers.

The most important aspect in prosecution is to convince the public that blood samples give results without chance errors.

Progress with Air Pollution

The National Survey on Air Pollution reports a decrease in smoke concentration and in sulphur dioxide concentration over the country as a whole.

The level of air pollution depends upon the amount of material emitted and on the weather conditions determining how much pollution is blown away, so that the weather is a major factor in setting the pattern of pollution from year to year.

The Clean Air Act is helping to clear the air of smoke, but the removal of sulphur dioxide presents a greater problem. There has been a decrease in that of fuel oil, most of which has a high sulphur content. In factories, the most practicable way of limiting pollution from sulphur dioxide at present is by sending it aloft by suitable chimneys and with a high speed of emission so that the gas is diluted before coming down again.

Smoke and sulphur dioxide are only indices of air pollution. There are other harmful substances which contribute to the production of chronic bronchitis and worsen the plight of the patient with chronic lung disease.

Air Pollution from Car Exhaust Gases

From 1st January, 1968, new cars sold in the U.S.A. are not permitted to discharge more than 2% carbon monoxide and 375 parts per million of hydrocarbons in their exhaust gases when their engines are less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ litres.

These pollution levels are exceeded by all cars in this country. Carbon monoxide is usually 4 per cent of exhaust gases, increasing to 8 per cent when the car is decelerating or idling. Carburetters usually operate on a richer mixture than is necessary for complete combustion.

It seems likely that some injection system will become necessary.

The problem is one of importance from the public health point of view. Air pollution is particularly bad in prolonged traffic blocks in large cities.

Holidays in Spain

150 cases of typhoid fever are notified in England and Wales each year and half of these are contracted on holidays abroad. A very much larger number of visitors abroad suffer from symptoms of food poisoning.

The risk of infection is very considerably reduced by taking precautions with drinking water and food. Only bottled water or boiled water should be consumed and food should only be taken from reliable premises where it is prepared under hygienic conditions.

To prevent typhoid T.A.B. injections reduce the risk by 70% but tend to cause severe reactions and are hardly justified before a two-week holiday.

Computer Records

From 1st July, a computer record will be made of all children born in the area and notices will be sent from the computer when immunisation injections are due and when medical examinations are necessary.

At the present time, 10,000 clinic records are kept of children under 5 years of age, 15,000 cards are kept for school children and 10,000 immunisation records require regular attention.

Record keeping and filing for 35,000 cards is obviously a laborious and time-consuming business. It is hoped that the computer will simplify this work.

J. M. Watt

Medical Officer of Health

K I V E T O N P A R K R U R A L D I S T R I C T

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1967

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	20,070
Population (estimated mid-1967)	...	...	...	...	24,670
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	8,297
Rateable value at 1.4.67	...	...	...	...	£627,877
Product of penny rate	...	...	...	...	£2,475.12s.8d.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	536
Live birth-rate (comparable) per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	21.26
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	16
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	29
Total live and stillbirths	..	...	...	...	...	552
Infant deaths	...	...	...	...	...	10
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - totals	...	...	...	...	...	19
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (under 4 weeks)	...	...	...	...	...	11.2
Early neo-natal mortality (deaths under one week) per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	9.3
Peri-natal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	39.8
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	4.8%
Maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	-
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	222
Death-rate (comparable) per 1,000 population	..	...	...	...	...	11.07
Comparability factors - Births	...	...	...	...	...	.98
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1.23

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population as at 30th June, 1967 was 24,670. The estimated population for each parish is given below:-

<u>PARISH</u>	Number of houses in Valuation List at 9.1.68.	Estimate of Population in June 1967
Anston	1,945	5,856
Dinnington	2,577	7,870
Firbeck	93	281
Gildingwells	26	80
Harthill-with-Woodall	562	1,646
Letwell	39	105
Thorpe Salvin	129	365
Todwick	486	1,329
Wales	2,100	6,183
Woodsetts	340	955
Totals	8,297	24,670

Births

A total of 536 live births was notified to the Kiveton Park Rural District during 1967. This gave a crude rate of 21.7 per thousand and a comparable rate of 21.26 per thousand population.

The stillbirth rate for the same period was 29 per thousand live and stillbirths, 16 stillbirths having been recorded.

	<u>Males</u>			<u>Females</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>
Live Births	277	265	12	259	245	14
Stillbirths	7	4	3	9	6	3

<u>P A R I S H</u>	<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Stillbirths</u>
Anston	147	6
Dinnington St. John's	155	5
Firbeck	4	-
Gildingwells	2	-
Harthill-with-Woodall	31	-
Letwell	2	-
Thorpe Salvin	2	-
Todwick	41	-
Wales	120	3
Woodsetts	32	2
Totals -	536	16

Deaths

222 deaths were recorded by the Registrar General for allocation to the Kiveton Park Rural District for the year under review. The crude death-rate was 9.0 per thousand and the comparable death-rate was 11.07 per thousand population.

A table showing sex, age distribution, etc., is given overleaf.

Infant Deaths

10 infants under one year of age died in 1967. The infant death-rate was 19 per thousand live births.

	<u>Males</u>			<u>Females</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>
Under 1 year	5	4	1	5	5	-
Under 4 weeks	2	2	-	4	4	-
Under 1 week	1	1	-	4	4	-

Particulars of Infant Deaths

<u>Birth Weight</u>	<u>Age at Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
5 lbs. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	2 months	1.a Oedema of the lungs. b Congenital abnormality.
4 lbs. 13 ozs.	1 day	1.a Pulmonary atelectasis. 2. Prematurity.
4 lbs. 14 ozs.	3 months	Acute tracheo-bronchitis, with otitis media and mastoiditis.
5 lbs. 8 ozs.	16 hours	1.a Interstitial emphysema of the lung with air lock due to inhalation of mucus and subdural haemorrhage with ruptured falx consequent upon rapid delivery. 2. Bilateral hydronephrosis with horseshoe kidney.
7 lbs. 14 ozs.	3 months	Oedema of the lungs and cardiac failure due to acute infection of the respiratory tract.
7 lbs. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	5 hours	1.a Atelectasis. b Toxaemia of pregnancy. c Intra-uterine anoxia.
8 lbs. 8 ozs.	1 week	1.a Pneumonia of the newborn.
5 lbs. 14 ozs.	5 hours	1.a Atelectasis and congenital deformity of the kidney.
7 lbs. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	2 months	1.a Acute obstructive bronchitis and bronchialitis with early pneumonia.
8 lbs. 11 ozs.	4 days	1.a Bronchopneumonia.

Causes of Death at Different periods of Life during 1967 in Kiveton Park Rural District

Cause of Death	Sex	Total	Age in Years										75 and over
		All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65		
Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coronary disease, angina	M	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hypertension with heart disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other heart disease	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Causes of death at different periods of Life during 1967 in Kiveton Park Rural District (Continued)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1	Age in Years								75 and over
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
Other circulatory disease	M F	4 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 2
Pneumonia	M F	2 5	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- 3
Bronchitis	M F	9 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 -	5 -
Other diseases of respiratory system	M F	3 2	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- 1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
Hyperplasia of prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital malformations	M F	2 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M F	8 11	1 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	6 7
Motor vehicle accidents	M F	5 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	2 -	1 -	- -	- -
All other accidents	M F	2 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	2 3
Suicide	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
Totals all causes - -	M F	131 91	2 4	3 1	- -	1 1	1 -	- -	2 2	6 5	19 10	40 22	57 46

Trend of Infant Deaths over the past Ten Years

Y E A R	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Death Rates
1958	376	13	34
1959	357	10	28
1960	345	9	26
1961	332	9	27
1962	346	11	32
1963	399	9	23
1964	421	14	33
1965	476	6	12
1966	521	11	21
1967	536	10	19

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Parish Distribution of Infectious Diseases

<u>P A R I S H</u>	Measles	Whooping cough	Scarlet fever	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Dysentery	Food Poisoning
Anston	20	6	6	-	1	-	-
Dinnington	33	28	10	4	3	-	-
Firbeck	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
Gildingwells	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Harthill-w-Woodall	3	-	-	-	-	3	-
Letwell	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Thorpe Salvin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Todwick	34	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wales	50	3	13	-	-	-	-
Woodsetts	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Totals -	146	38	35	4	5	3	1

Age distribution of Infectious Diseases

<u>DISEASE</u>	Under 1 yr.	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25 +	Age unknown	Total
Measles	4	19	26	26	21	46	3	-	-	1	146
Whooping cough	6	5	4	6	3	13	1	-	-	-	38
Scarlet fever	-	1	2	2	5	23	2	-	-	-	35
Dysentery	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3

<u>DISEASE</u>	Under 5	5-14 yrs.	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over	Age unknown	Total
Pneumonia	2	-	2	-	-	-	4
Erysipelas	-	-	1	2	1	1	5
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

Tuberculosis

	<u>Kiveton Park Rural District</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Number of cases on register at 1.1.67	41	18	11	8
Number of cases notified for first time during year.	3	-	-	-
Number of cases added to register during year.. ...	1	-	-	-
Number of cases removed from register	2	-	-	-
Number of cases remaining on register at 31.12.67.. ...	43	18	11	8

Mass Radiography

I give below details of a survey carried out at the Unbrako Steel Company, Kiveton Park, during 1967:-

Number examined	370
Abnormalities discovered:-	
Tuberculosis - inactive	2
Other Abnormalities..	7

CARE OF MOTHERS AND

YOUNG CHILDREN

Domiciliary and Institutional Births

D E T A I L S	B I R T H S				TOTALS
	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	
Primary notifications received	609	5	1,259	6	1,879
Inward transfers	4	-	887	34	925
Total notifications received	613	5	2,146	40	2,804
Outward transfers	11	-	629	4	644
Total adjusted notifications	602	5	1,517	36	2,160

Midwifery

The most striking feature in the Midwifery Service was the reduction in domiciliary confinements which fell to a new low level of 611 deliveries. For many years, midwives attended over 1,000 home confinements. The reduction was due to increased admissions to maternity homes and hospitals for short-stay admission of two to seven days. Listerdale Maternity Home was able to admit extra cases due to the provision of extra beds.

It was necessary for midwives to give nursing attention to the majority of hospital discharge cases and midwives paid 263 visits at the request of the hospital staffs to assess the suitability of the home for domiciliary confinement or for early discharge.

Ante-natal care was carried out systematically and relaxation exercises classes were held.

Instead of working in fixed districts, all Midwives were allocated to the practices of family doctors.

Four Midwives attended refresher courses, one midwife retired and one resigned.

One new appointment was made.

Number of deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during the year					Cases in Institutions
Domiciliary Cases					
Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals	
Doctor present at any stage of labour	Doctor not present at any stage of labour	Doctor present at any stage of labour (either the booked doctor or another).	Doctor not present at any stage of labour.		
4	15	279	312	610	1,265

Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by Domiciliary Midwives on discharge:-

(i)	At forty-eight hours	...	...	...	123
(ii)	After forty-eight hours, up to and including the fifth day	...	...	...	702
(iii)	After the fifth but before the tenth day	...	...	...	237
					<u>1,062</u>

Obstetric Flying Squad

Number of occasions services called upon during year	6
------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Administration of Inhalational Analgesics

Cases where analgesia was administered by Domiciliary Midwives:-

(a)	Pethidine	...	...	...	150
(b)	Trilene with Pethidine	...	...	...	194
(c)	Trilene alone	...	...	...	148

Statutory Notices

Four statutory notices in respect of stillbirths were received from Midwives in the Division during the year.

General practitioners were called in to give medical aid at, or in connection with domiciliary confinements in 68 instances.

Medical Aid Notices

<u>Issued for:-</u>	<u>Number issued because of complications arising in/during -</u>			
	<u>Pregnancy</u>	<u>Labour</u>	<u>Lying-in</u>	<u>The Child</u>
(a) Domiciliary cases	15	31	6	8
(b) Cases in Institutions	-	-	8	-
(c) Totals	15	31	14	8

Cervical Cytology

<u>Name and Address of Clinic</u>	<u>No. of sessions held during year.</u>	<u>No. of patients attending for first time.</u>	<u>Total No. of smears taken.</u>	<u>No. of patients with positive smears.</u>
Brinsworth	5	38	38	-
Swallownest	14	194	195	1
Dinnington	5	75	76	-
Maltby	22	193	193	-
Thurcroft	6	98	98	-
Dalton	*	7	8	1
Kiveton Park	3	33	33	-
Brampton Bierlow	15	52	53	-
Whiston	2	16	16	-
Wickersley.	*	12	12	-
*Smears taken during ante-natal sessions.				
Totals -	72	718	722	2

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES - ATTENDANCES

Name of Centre	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in:-			Total number of children who attended during the year.	Number of attendances during the year made by children who were born in:-			Total attendances during the year.
	1967	1966	1962-1965		1967	1966	1962-1965.	
Brinsworth	201	259	124	584	2,285	1,842	1,000	5,127
Catcliffe	43	36	14	93	337	336	160	833
Cortonwood	53	47	30	130	757	1,024	619	2,400
Dalton	153	128	79	360	1,306	1,189	591	3,086
Dinnington	226	133	295	654	2,218	1,729	955	4,902
Kiveton Park	100	19	1	120	1,147	583	183	1,913
Laughton	4	4	8	16	24	43	64	131
Maltby	272	205	6	483	2,334	1,600	512	4,446
Swallownest	189	213	369	771	1,760	1,386	1,302	4,448
Thurcroft	66	87	130	283	1,203	1,246	1,119	3,568
Treeton	40	35	23	98	297	163	159	619
Whiston	68	65	54	187	533	740	688	1,961
Wickersley	322	335	138	795	1,813	1,493	640	3,946
Mobile Clinics	164	70	56	290	1,520	813	398	2,731
Totals -	1,901	1,636	1,327	4,864	17,534	14,187	8,390	40,111

Health Visiting and Tuberculosis Visiting

<u>Cases visited by Health Visitors</u>	No. of cases i.e. first visits.	Total visits including first visits but excluding ineffective visits
1. Children born in 1967.	2,223	5,173
2. Children born in 1966.	1,637	4,043
3. Children born in 1962-65.	2,133	5,048
4. Total number of children in lines 1-3	5,993	14,264
5. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits).	885	1,593
6. Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	498	-
7. Mentally disordered persons.	19	38
8. Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	11	-
9. Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospitals (other than mental hospitals).	308	356
10. Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	259	-
11. Number of tuberculosis households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work).	164	176
12. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	144	178
13. Other cases.	-	8,644

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were notified in the Division during 1967.

Phenylketonuria Testing

Number of babies tested	1,983
During the 4th week of age or under	1,192
Over 4 weeks, but less than 6 weeks	248
6 weeks of age or over	543

All the tests were found to be negative.

Ortolani Test

- (a) Number of babies referred to specialists during the year and confirmed as cases of congenital dislocation of the hip and splinted 3
- (b) Number of babies referred to specialists and said not to be cases of congenital dislocation of the hip -
- (c) Number of babies referred to specialists, not splinted but given appointments for further investigation 1

Distribution of Dried Milk and Other Foods

I am, again, grateful to the members of the various Voluntary Committees who give their time week after week to attend the clinics for the purpose of selling milk foods, weighing babies, etc. This help is also greatly appreciated by the mothers.

Health Visiting

All the Health Visiting staff were attached to medical practices, Two Health Visitors maintained weekly visits to the Rotherham Hospital and Sheffield Children's Hospital and regular visits were paid to the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield. These contacts gave a valuable exchange of information.

One of the most important new developments in the Health Visiting Service was the detection of congenital defects as soon as possible after birth. Congenital dislocation of the hip, phenylketonuria and deafness were ascertained by routine tests in the first weeks of life.

Spina bifida and hydrocephalus were immediately reported to the surgeons of the Children's Hospital for operation and conditions such as mental subnormality were ascertained by testing in babyhood.

There were two resignations and two new appointments during the year. Three Health Visitors attended refresher courses and one Health Visitor acted as a Field work Instructor for the Sheffield Training Scheme.

Care of the Unmarried Mothers and their Children

91 cases in the Division were reported to me for attention during 1967.

41 mothers were under 20 years, 34 were 20 to 30 years and 16 were 30 years and upwards.

64 were single women, 16 married women but had illegitimate pregnancies, 7 were widowed or divorced women.

Settlement of these cases was as follows:-

- 61 mothers kept their babies.
- . 13 babies were adopted.
- 7 babies were fostered.
- . 5 babies died.
- . . 4 cases were settled by marriage.
- . . 1 baby was taken to the grandparents' home.

Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their own Homes

Two meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee were held in 1967 and sixteen problem families were put under review. Full attendances of members of the Co-ordinating Committee occurred at both meetings and individual members benefited greatly by reports upon the various services involved.

Two problem families were given Home Help Service during the year, in one case, the Home Help was sent to clean up the house so that workmen could carry out a re-conditioning scheme of the premises for the National Coal Board. One family, where the father was a widower and under the supervision of the Mental Welfare Officer, was given Home Help assistance and a rent guarantee.

CARE AND AFTER-CARE
SERVICE

Home Help Service

Number of Home Helps employed in the Division at 31.12.67 - 161

Cases provided with domestic help during the year:-

	Number of cases			Hours Employed
	From previous year	New cases	Total	
(i) Aged 65 or over on first visit during year ...	591	142	739	131,293
(ii) Under 65 years on first visit during year:-				
(a) chronic sick and tuberculous ...	27	8	35	5,913
(b) mentally disordered	1	-	1	-
(c) maternity ...	1	128	129	7,528
(d) others ...	2	11	13	942
Totals -	628	289	917	145,676

Chiropody

21% of old age pensioners received chiropody treatment; the following table shows the numbers treated, etc., for the Divisional area.

Total number of patients treated in Divisional area.			Total Number of Treatments Given											
			In Chiropodists' Surgeries			In Voluntary Association's premises or Clinics.			Domiciliary			Total Number of Treatments		
P.	P.H.	E.M.	P.	P.H.	E.M.	P.	P.H.	E.M.	P.	P.H.	E.M.	P.	P.H.	E.M.
2,218	135	3	1,138	19	-	6,470	136	3	3,696	115	-	11,304	270	3

Home Nursing

There was a slight increase in the patients attended by the Home Nurses and this increase was noted in children under 5 years of age. More than half the Nurses' work load was concerned with the care of elderly people.

Several modern aids for the prevention of bed sores were in use, including the Ripple bed, the Marathon Dri-sheet and the Sleepskin Medical Pad. All of these aids brought increased comfort to the helpless patients.

The Home Nurses paid more visits to doctors' surgeries and treated 2,969 patients.

The Night-sitter Service increased during the year and two additional persons were added to the staff.

A full establishment of nurses was maintained and three nurses attended the In-Service Training Course at Grantley Hall.

Home Nursing

The following table gives details of the work carried out by Home Nurses in the Division:-

<u>Classification</u>	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year.	Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year.
1. Medical	1,715	36,085
2. Surgical.	693	13,830
3. Infectious Diseases.	33	69
4. Tuberculosis.	20	1,527
5. Maternal complications.	79	457
6. Other.	28	130
TOTALS ...	2,568	52,098
=====	=====	=====
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	111	30,658
Children included above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year.	139	900
Patients included above who have had more than 24 visits during the year.	498	37,320

Extra Nourishment

Number of patients in the Division receiving extra nourishment on 1.1.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Number of patients granted extra nourishment during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of grants discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 31.12.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

Meals on Wheels Service

Hot meals were supplied from a works canteen at Kiveton Park Station to eighteen elderly people on two days each week. Over the summer holiday period meals were supplied from the Dinnington Colliery Canteen and by lady volunteers at Anston.

It was not possible to extend the scope of the service during the year. However, there were distinct hopes that this may be possible during 1968 when the Motorway Service Area comes into operation at Woodall.

The provision of the service was a joint responsibility. The West Riding County Council provided food containers and subsidised the cost of the meal for which the recipients paid one shilling. The Kiveton Park Rural District Council provided a van and driver for the delivery of meals, and Kiveton Park Rural District Old People's Welfare Committee provided lady volunteers to assist in the distribution. Special mention should be made of the lady members of the Harthill "Over 60's Club" Committee who undertook the regular weekly cleansing of meal containers.

Wardens Scheme

The scheme for visiting of elderly housebound and handicapped people by lady wardens continued satisfactorily throughout the year. The people were visited daily. Details of the Wardens are given below.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Name of Warden</u>	<u>Number of Persons on Visiting list at year end.</u>
Dinnington St. John's	Mrs. F. Jones	14
	Mrs. M. Mozley	18
	Mrs. D. Grimley	13
North and South Anston	Mrs. W. Hutton	20
	Mrs. E. Durham	15
Harthill	Mrs. O. Crosby	17
Wales	Mrs. L. Williams	22
	Mrs. K. Jackson	14

All the ladies showed great enthusiasm for the work and took great personal interest in their charges. On many occasions they performed duties above and beyond what normally would be expected from them.

The resident warden's scheme at Howard Street, Dinnington, worked smoothly and efficiently. Bungalows in Howard Street, Clarence Street and Clarence Square, were linked to the warden's bungalow by a two-way intercommunication system.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

B.C.G. Vaccination

Contact Scheme - Once again, I am grateful to the Consultant Chest Physician for the following details of people vaccinated at the Chest Clinic as contacts of known cases of tuberculosis.

	AGE GROUPS												All Ages
	Under 1 yr. Months				Years								
	0-	1-	3-	6-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	
<u>Pre-vaccination Skin Test:-</u>													
No. skin tested :-													
Male	6	-	2	-	1	1	3	5	4	1	-	1	24
Female	9	1	2	5	4	1	1	6	3	2	1	2	37
TOTAL ...	15	1	4	5	5	2	4	11	7	3	1	3	61
No. found positive:-													
Male	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	-	1	9
Female	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	2	9
	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	5	3	1	-	3	18
No. found negative:-													
Male	6	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	15
Female	9	1	2	4	3	1	-	4	1	2	1	-	28
	15	1	3	4	4	2	1	6	4	2	1	-	43
<u>Vaccinated:-</u>													
Male	23	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	32
Female	22	1	2	4	3	1	-	4	1	2	1	-	41
	45	1	3	4	4	2	1	6	4	2	1	-	73
<u>Result of Vaccination:-</u>													
Male	14	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	22
Female	18	-	2	2	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	28
	32	-	3	2	2	1	1	4	3	1	1	-	50
Unsuccessful:-													
Male and Female ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not finally ascertained:-													
Male	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10
Female	4	1	-	2	2	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	13
TOTAL ...	13	1	-	2	2	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	23

Whooping cough Notifications and Deaths in relation to
Immunisation during the Year

Age at date of Notification	Number of cases Notified.	Number of cases included in preceding column in which child completed full course of immunisation.
Under 1	20	8
1	16	13
2	19	15
3	19	13
4	14	7
5 - 9	49	32
10 - 14	3	3
Totals -	140	91

Immunisation against Tetanus

	Children born in years:-							Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1958-62	1953-57	
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (including temporary residents).	1,141	563	59	20	34	54	44	1,915
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course).	-	32	94	32	437	875	66	1,536

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis

	Children born in years:-						Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63	Others	
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (including temporary residents).	818	939	91	33	93	17	1,991
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course).	-	1	8	9	1,491	85	1,594

Diphtheria Immunisation

	Children born in years:-							
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1958-61	1953-57	Total
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (including temporary residents).	1,141	563	59	20	33	40	8	1,864
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e. subsequent course).	-	32	88	26	426	827	33	1,432

Immunisation in relation to Child Population:-

Age at 31.12.67 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1967	1 - 4 1963-1966	5 - 9 1958-1962	10 - 14 1953-1957	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster).					
a. 1963 - 1967	1,141	7,668	2,742	216	11,767
b. 1962 or earlier	-	-	6,306	4,819	11,125

Whooping cough Immunisation

Age at Final Injection

Number of children who completed a full course of immunisation (including temporary residents).

Under 6 months	824
6 months to one year	307
1 - 2	604
2 - 3	17
3 - 4	24
	<hr/> 1,776 <hr/>

Immunisation in relation to Child Population

Age at 31.12.67 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1967	1 - 4 1966-1963	5 - 9 1962-1958	10 - 14 1957-1953	Under 15 Total
Number immunised	1,132	7,097	7,354	2,661	18,244

Vaccination of Persons under Age 16
completed during 1967.

Completed Primary Courses - Number of persons under age 16

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960- 1963		
Quadruple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple	1,131	553	51	17	37	2	1,791
Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus	10	10	8	3	31	11	73
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	3	55	58
Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabin	818	939	91	33	93	17	1,991
Lines 1,2,3,4,5, (Diph.)	1,141	563	59	20	68	13	1,864
Lines 1,2,3,6, (Whooping cough)	1,131	553	51	17	37	2	1,791
Lines 1,2,4,7 (Tetanus)	1,141	563	59	20	71	68	1,922
Lines 1,8,9 (Polio.)	818	939	91	33	93	17	1,991

Reinforcing doses - Numbers of persons under 16:-

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960- 1963		
Quadruple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple	1	30	84	11	86	5	217
Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus	4	2	4	15	1,123	67	1,215
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	1	-	6	6	41	57	111
Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabin	-	1	8	9	1,491	85	1,594
Lines 1,2,3,4,5, (Diph.)	5	32	88	26	1,210	72	1,433
Lines 1,2,3,6, (Whooping cough)	1	30	84	11	86	5	217
Lines 1,2,4,7 (Tetanus)	6	32	94	32	1,250	129	1,543
Lines 1,8,9 (Polio.)	-	1	8	9	1,491	85	1,594

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Number of persons referred to Local Health Authority during year ended 31st December, 1967.

Referred by --	Mentally ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) General practitioners.	1	-	37	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	97
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment.	-	-	18	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	75
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment.	-	-	12	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	36
(d) Local Education Authorities.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	-	2	2	-	-	14
(e) Police and Courts.	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
(f) Other sources.	-	-	16	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	4	5	2	64
(g) Total.	1	-	85	163	-	-	-	-	5	4	10	1	6	6	7	2	290

Number of persons under Local Health Authority Care at 31st December, 1967.

	Mentally ill				Elderly mentally infirm.		Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Total number	-	-	38	37	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	14	35	30	53	61	300
Attending workshops/occupation training centres.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	34	26	26	29	123
Awaiting entry to workshops/occupation training centres.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Receiving home training.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting home training.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resident in L.A. home/hostel.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resident at L.A. expense in other homes/hostels	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private households.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attending day hospitals.	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Receiving home (a) suitable to visits and not included in lines 2-10.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	20
(b) others.	-	-	35	36	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	5	-	-	-	7	12

Maltby Training Centre

Training centres for the subnormal or severely subnormal.

Age group provided for	Number of premises	Places	
		Junior	Adult
Under 16	-	-	-
16 and over	-	-	-
Junior and adult	1	68	62
	1	68	62

Number of Special Care Units within Centres ...	1
Number of places within Unit	17

THE HEALTH OF THE

SCHOOL CHILD

3,102 children were inspected during the year; of these, 3,096 were found to be in a satisfactory physical condition.

Defects found at periodic medical inspections during the year:-

Defect or Disease		Periodic inspections				Special Inspctn.
		ENTRANTS	LEAVERS	OTHERS	TOTAL	
Skin	T	1	-	-	1	-
	O	46	13	21	80	6
Eyes - a. Vision	T	32	6	22	60	5
	O	87	31	48	166	35
b. Squint	T	14	-	5	19	-
	O	67	5	14	86	1
c. Other	T	-	-	1	1	-
	O	4	11	6	21	-
Ears - a. Hearing	T	4	-	4	8	-
	O	72	19	28	119	28
b. Otitis Media	T	1	-	-	1	-
	O	44	8	10	62	3
c. Other	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	37	8	13	58	2
Nose and Throat	T	15	-	8	23	2
	O	131	16	52	199	29
Speech	T	7	-	-	7	2
	O	48	2	14	64	6
Lymphatic Glands	T	10	-	2	12	2
	O	83	4	23	110	23
Heart	T	2	-	1	3	-
	O	55	10	33	98	37
Lungs	T	1	-	-	1	-
	O	40	13	29	82	18
Developmental - a. Hernia...	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	16	6	5	27	5
b. Other	T	2	-	-	2	-
	O	49	11	16	76	33
Orthopaedic - a. Posture ...	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	4	2	3	9	-
b. Feet	T	1	1	-	2	-
	O	13	11	11	35	1
c. Other	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	26	12	15	53	9
Nervous System - a. Epilepsy	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	12	2	4	18	3
b. Other	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	6	2	4	12	1
Psychological - a. Development	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	12	2	7	21	4
b. Stability	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	4	2	6	12	4
Abdomen	T	-	-	-	-	-
	O	1	2	2	5	1
Other	T	15	-	11	26	2
	O	66	14	42	122	22

Cleanliness of School Children

A total of 15,339 children were examined by Health Visitors and School Nurses at cleanliness surveys in schools. 75 were found to have head lice. Notices were issued in 20 cases.

Diseases of the Skin

During the year, 3 children were treated for impetigo, 7 for scabies and 38 for other skin conditions.

Specialists' Clinics

Ophthalmic Clinic

Number of children seen	...	...	...	...	1,523
Glasses were prescribed for	402	children.			
Number of repair forms issued	...	...	...		229

Paediatric Clinic

Number of children seen - School	...	...		105
	Pre-school	...	...	80
Number of attendances	...	...	...	250

Speech Therapy Clinic

87 children were treated by the Speech Therapists.

Child Guidance Clinic

Number of cases treated during the year..	...	133
Number of cases discharged or admitted for residential treatment	...	41
Number of cases carried forward	...	82
Number of cases referred from previous years...		53

Training Colleges - Medical Examination of Entrants

84 entrants for Training Colleges were examined and reports submitted to the appropriate colleges.

Children and Young Persons' Act, 1933. (Employment of Children)

The above Act requires children to be medically examined to decide their fitness for employment in entertainments or newspaper deliveries, etc. 86 children were examined under these regulations.

Audiometry

2,322 children were tested by Pure-tone Audiometer during 1967. 93 were referred for investigation.

29 children are known to be using hearing aids.

Dental Service

The following statistics have been supplied by Dr. H. Taylor, County Dental Officer:-

Number of children inspected	...	...	...	9,616
Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	5,942
Number offered treatment	...	...	...	5,054
Number treated	...	...	...	3,571
Number of attendances	...	...	...	8,132
Number of temporary extractions...	...	...	...	5,543
Number of permanent extractions...	...	...	...	1,181
Number of general anaesthetics	...	...	...	2,592
Number of temporary fillings	...	...	...	160
Number of permanent fillings	...	...	...	5,869

AMBULANCE SERVICE

AMBULANCE SERVICE STATISTICS - For period 1.1.67 to 31.12.67

P A T I E N T S	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
Out-Patients	2,400	2,156	2,365	2,394	2,477	2,512	2,312	2,306	2,397	2,514	2,512	2,266	28,611
Admissions	221	204	244	238	212	202	204	211	205	209	223	251	2,624
Discharges	166	182	182	148	179	163	155	163	150	164	167	176	1,995
Transfers	11	17	17	7	9	20	11	12	10	20	14	10	158
Accident Patients	51	55	59	70	82	89	67	103	81	87	76	62	882
	2,849	2,614	2,867	2,857	2,959	2,986	2,749	2,795	2,843	2,994	2,992	2,765	34,270
Stretcher Cases	285	268	324	278	275	289	253	298	265	285	320	307	3,447
Sitting Cases	2,564	2,346	2,543	2,579	2,684	2,697	2,496	2,497	2,578	2,709	2,672	2,458	30,823
Emergency Patients	162	146	162	154	137	160	137	152	159	184	146	171	1,870
MILES	19,943	17,818	19,856	18,521	19,815	19,312	19,068	19,907	19,468	20,674	19,926	19,301	233,609

Number of vehicles available in the area - 7.

REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Drainage and Sewerage

The work on the new sewage disposal works to serve the proposed Motorway Service Area at Woodall was completed during the year. The completion was well in advance of the opening date of the Service Area.

A start was made on the improvement works at South Anston. These will consist of the laying of a new sewer to collect sewage from South Anston and to bring it to a pumping station situated near the railway bridge in Ryton Road. From here it will be pumped to the sewage works at North Anston. Pressure on the old works at South Anston will be relieved. In connection with the sewer alteration, the disposal works at North Anston are to be enlarged to accommodate proposed new residential development in the parish. At Woodsetts, a private developer has erected a small treatment plant to accommodate new residential development in the parish.

The Yorkshire Ouse River Authority have commented unfavourably on the effluent from the disposal works at Wales Bar. During 1968, it is hoped to be able to acquire additional land to extend and improve this installation.

Of the sewage improvement schemes prepared shortly after the end of the war, only the Thorpe Salvin parish scheme remains outstanding. Had the district not had a large influx of residential development over the past few years which resulted in the overloading of existing plants, it is almost certain that new works would have been constructed at Thorpe Salvin.

Number of houses connected to sewers	...	...	7,778
Number of houses with conservancy drainage	...	...	372

Water Supply

At the year end, only three isolated properties were not connected to the public supply. One of these has been dealt with as an unfit house which will be closed when the present elderly occupant no longer has any need of the property.

Samples of the supply were taken to ascertain whether or not there was lead contamination present. All the samples received a satisfactory report.

The Sheffield Corporation Waterworks Department is responsible for the distribution of water throughout the district. There is a close liaison between the Council and this Department to obtain improvement in the supply to individual houses. The Department is notified of every application for an improvement grant and where necessary the opportunity is taken to make the improvement of the water supply a condition of the grant.

Housing

During the year, seventeen demolition orders and one closing order were made in respect of individually unfit premises incapable of being made fit at a reasonable expense. Of these, eight were demolished by the owner.

The occupants of Nos. 10 to 30 (even numbers), Firvale, Harthill, were re-housed in cottage flats at the Carver Close estate, Harthill, and the Firvale houses were demolished. The site is owned by the Council and an open area is now available for re-development in Firvale. The old property on the opposite side of Firvale, Nos. 39 to 51 (odd numbers), continues to deteriorate. These, too, are owned by the Council and only three are now occupied.

Ten houses at Sherwood Terrace, Dinnington, which were purchased by the Council some years ago and which had been standing empty for some time, were demolished.

Towards the end of the year, the Council were considering the purchase of three other similar terraces in the New Street area of Dinnington.

Construction of eight houses at North Anston was commenced. These are to provide alternative accommodation for the occupiers of condemned properties at Turnerwood and Kiveton Park Station.

In the aluminium prefabricated bungalow replacement scheme Highmoor Avenue, Kiveton Park, was virtually completed and a start was made on Sycamore Avenue. On completion of this street the whole of the replacements in the district will have taken place. Towards the end of the year, discussions were taking place on the possibility of adapting the replacement bungalows at Kiveton Park into some form of resident warden's scheme.

Sixteen old aged persons' bungalows with a warden's bungalow were completed at Dinnington. An intercommunications system was installed and each bungalow in the area is connected directly with the warden's bungalow.

Work was commenced on four old aged persons' bungalows in Kiveton Lane, Todwick.

The Council continued with its policy of provision of houses for incoming mineworkers. At the High Nook site, Dinnington, a start was made on 104 houses and at the Red Hill site, Kiveton Park, on 24 houses.

Private residential development continued throughout the year. Some 278 houses, flats and bungalows were completed as compared with 395 in 1966.

By the Council	...	...	39
By private builders	..	...	278

The following statistics indicate the work of the Department during 1967:-

Number of Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	17
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	1
Number of properties demolished	...	...	...	...	29

Unfit houses in which defects were remedied:-

After informal action	...	...	...	...	198
After formal action under the Public Health Acts				...	Nil

Rent Act, 1955

There were no applications for certificates of disrepair, no undertakings were given and no certificates were granted.

Grants for the Improvement of Housing Accommodation

During the year, 157 applications for discretionary and standard grants were received and approved, and 135 grants were completed. Again, the National Coal Board was responsible for the majority of the applications and 1968 should see the completion of the Board's scheme for the modernisation of its cottage property.

When this is completed, the demand for applications will be confined in the main to owner/occupiers. In the past, there has been little enthusiasm on the part of owners of rented property to participate in the scheme. There is no indication that their attitude is likely to change in the future. During 1967, owners of rented property in the Doe Quarry Terrace and Doe Quarry Lane area of Dinnington were asked to consider improving their properties with the assistance of grants. The only response was from one owner/occupier who converted a back bedroom into a bathroom and provided a hot water supply assisted by a grant. On this evidence, it is apparent that progress in this field will be made only by compulsion.

Applications for Standard Grants	...	...	87
Standard Grants completed	...	...	19
Applications for Discretionary Grants	...		70
Discretionary Grants completed	...	...	116

Advances for Acquiring Houses

Fourteen applications were made under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts and Housing Acts and approved by the Council. During the year, payment was made in six cases.

Moveable Dwellings

The Council continued with its policy of endeavouring to control itinerant caravan dwellers by means of Court Orders under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. Three additional Orders were obtained during the year which sought to forbid the siting of caravans on roadside verges at Throapham Common, Dinnington, Woodsetts Road, North Anston and Common Road, Todwick.

Whilst the Orders do not stop the itinerants from using the roadside verges, at least it appears to be easier to move them. Two prosecutions were carried out, but in the majority of cases, movement was affected informally. At the year end, four prosecutions were awaiting dates of hearing.

During the past few years, there has been nation-wide concern over the problems arising from the activities of gypsies and other travellers. Because they contribute little to our society, they receive few benefits. Of these benefits, the greatest denial is that of education for their children. Until the problem is tackled in a rational manner the country will have further generations of people who know nothing but a life on the road.

Only a handful of local authorities have provided proper camping areas for those travellers who wish to settle. The main hope for the future is that more sites will be provided and that a concerted effort will be made to integrate these people into our society.

The section of the M.1 Motorway passing through the district was completed by the end of the year. It is anticipated that the caravans used by the construction workers will be removed during 1968.

Atmospheric Pollution

The outstanding source of atmospheric pollution in the district continues to be the domestic chimney from the open solid fuel burning fire..

In the district where a comparatively large number of people are connected with the coal mining industry and there is a long tradition of coal burning on open fires, there is little demand from the public for domestic smoke control. "There's nothing so cheerful as a coal fire" is a saying which dies hard in this part of the country.

Whether the cheerfulness indoors compensates for the dirty atmosphere outside is debatable.

However, the burning of coal raises an interesting side issue, which is coal deliveries. A considerable amount of coal is delivered loose. Elderly people living alone experience difficulty in carrying the coal from footpath to the fuel store. There should be more bagging of coal to obviate the unsightly heaps which obstruct roadways and footpaths and whose fine dust obstructs gulleys and sewers.

Meat and Other Foods

Food Hygiene Regulations and Ice-Cream

No serious contravention of the Regulations was noted.

The Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, came into operation during the year. The Regulations were used to obtain improvements at the Dinnington Market and to provide stall holders who handle food in the Market with proper washing facilities. The Regulations also provided a measure of control over mobile shops and itinerant food vendors.

Food premises in the district include the following:-

Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	14
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	3
Other Shops	...	...	...	...	170
Sausages, Potted or Preserved Foods	...	...	...	...	21

There were 79 retailers of ice-cream whose premises were registered.

Samples were taken during the year, in the main from itinerant vendors retailing 'soft' ice-cream.

Statistical details are as follows:-

Number of Samples	Methylene Blue Grading			
	1	2	3	4
29	20	3	4	2

Foreign Bodies in Food

During the year, there were nine cases of this type reported. One incident occurred outside the district and was passed on to the Authority concerned. In four cases there were successful prosecutions and no action was taken in the remainder.

The complaints included:-

- Dirt on the inside of a milk bottle.
- Dark material in a loaf of bread.
- A piece of plastic material in a Madeira cake.
- A piece of root in a can of green beans.
- A piece of glass in a loaf of bread.
- Hair in a can of stuffed pork roll.
- Hair and hide in a can of stewed steak.
- A piece of paper in a bottle of milk.
- A caterpillar in a can of rhubarb.

Meat and Meat Inspection

The regularising of the hours of slaughter meant that most of the meat inspection was carried out in normal office hours. However, with the advent of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease, animals were brought in under immediate slaughter licence. Under these circumstances, the normal hours of slaughtering had to be relaxed and for the last half of the year, a considerable amount of overtime had to be worked on meat inspection.

As was mentioned in the last Annual Report, the standard of hygiene and cleanliness in the slaughterhouse had sunk to such a low level that the Council ordered proceedings to be instituted against the occupier.

The prosecution was successful and the fines and costs awarded by the Magistrates totalled £151.0s.0d.

Since then, a routine of cleaning has been instituted and there has been much improvement in the conditions.

The total charges for meat inspection during the year amounted to £109.13s.10½d., of which £16.12s.6d. was paid to the Rotherham Rural District Council Inspectors who undertook relief meat inspection duties.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	-	-	1	1,166	5,072
Number inspected	-	-	1	1,166	5,072
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole Carcases condemned	-	-	-	8	13
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	1	105	1,086
Percentages of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	-	-	100½	9.69%	21.67%
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	31
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.61%
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Condemned Foods

The following amounts of food were found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered for destruction:-

194 tins Fruit	82 tins Tomatoes
13 tins Fish	440 tins Meat
30 tins Vegetables	3 tins Pudding
1 tin Cocoa	1 tin Bacon Grill
3 tins Soup	2 tins Fruit Juice
4 tins Cream	5 tins Creamed Rice
1 tin Bournvita	9 tins Evaporated Milk
9 jars English Mustard	1 jar Garden Mint
10 Packets Salt	2 packets Tapioca
2 packets Sugar	2 packets Rice
6 drums Salt	2 drums Custard Powder

In addition to the above, 3,000 lbs. hen necks, 294 lbs. skinned coalfish and 25 lbs. middle bacon were found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered for destruction..

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Progress towards 100% coverage of all registered premises was slow.

Two accidents were reported during the year. One concerned a meat slicing machine where an assistant suffered a cut hand. The other involved a fall into a cellar at licensed club premises. Recommendations for improvement were made in both cases and no legal action was taken.

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year	Total number of registered premises inspected
Offices	1	28	2	8
Retail Shops	21	95	2	46
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	1	5	2	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens..	1	10	1	3
Fuel storage depots ...	-	-	-	-
Totals	24	138	7	59

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered
Premises by Work Place

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	235
Retail Shops	253
Wholesale departments, warehouses ...	22
Catering establishments open to the public	59
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	569
Total males	281
Total females	288

Rodent Control

The following statistics show the inspections and treatments carried out at various types of property during the year.

	Local Authority premises	Dwelling houses including Council houses	All other including business premises	Agricult- ural premises
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	84	1,245	260	1
Number of treatments for properties infested by:-				
(a) Rats	20	119	5	-
(b) Mice	-	2	2	-
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	20	121	7	-

The above figures do not include work carried out on disinfestation of the Council's sewers.

Public Cleansing Statistics

The following amounts of refuse were collected from the various parishes during the year.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Dry Refuse</u> <u>S.D. Loads</u>	<u>Wet Refuse</u> <u>Cesspool Loads</u>
Harthill-with-Woodall	141	26
Wales	612	565
Dinnington St. John's	723	95
Anston	480	473
Firbeck	53	48
Gildingwells	1	171
Letwell	7	-
Thorpe Salvin	45	554
Todwick	97	266
Woodsetts	92	17
Totals -	2,251	2,215

The refuse was disposed of as follows:-

<u>Refuse Tip</u>	<u>Dry Refuse</u> <u>S.D. Loads</u>	<u>Wet Refuse</u> <u>Cesspool Loads</u>
Kiveton Park	873	346
Anston	1,378	7
Gildingwells	-	353
Farm Land	-	1,509
Totals -	2,251	2,215

The district's refuse is collected by a Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic, two Shelvoke and Drewry fore and aft tipping freighters and one Shelvoke and Drewry bulk loader.

This latter vehicle was brought into commission in mid-year and the opportunity was taken to re-organise the collection rounds. The Pakamatic and one Shelvoke and Drewry freighter are each staffed by a driver and six loaders. The remaining freighter is staffed by a driver and three loaders.

The bulk storage system came into operation during the year and thirty-two bulk containers were in use by the year end. All these were sited at schools with the exception of two at the Dinnington Market Place.

These containers which have a capacity of one and a quarter cubic yards, are hired to users at a charge of £3.0s.0d. per annum.

In addition to cleansing of bulk containers, the bulk loading vehicle is responsible for the collection of trade refuse and is staffed by a driver and one loader.

Cesspool contents and night soil is collected by a Shelvoke and Drewry cesspool emptier of eight hundred gallons capacity. This is operated by a driver and one man.

The greater part of the district received a regular weekly collection of refuse.

The disposal of refuse continued at two sites, the Steetley Quarry, Kiveton Park Station, and at Quarry Lane, North Anston. At the latter site, tipping operations were almost completed by the year end. A new roadway was constructed to provide access to the Greenland Quarry site.

Factories Act, 1937-1959

Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Number of cases in which defects were found		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
			To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	1	-
Totals -	3	3	-	1	-

Details of inspections of factories are as follows:-

	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities.	4	4	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities.	46	41	3	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities.	-	-	-	-
Totals -	50	45	3	-

Divisional Nursing Officer

Mrs. A. Brooks,
Green Cottage, Church Lane, Dore, Sheffield. Sheffield 360665

MIDWIVES

Miss C. M. Keith,
27 Wright Street, North Anston. Dinnington 2676

Mrs. J. Oldcorn,
75 Kiveton Lane, Todwick. Kiveton 326

Part-time

Mrs. J. E. Price,
25 Rowena Drive, Thurgroft. Wickersley 2289

Mrs. N. Windle,
105 Balfour Road, Darnall. Sheffield 42607

HOME NURSES

Miss S. Greenway,
7 The Crescent, Thurgroft. Wickersley 3569

Mrs. M. M. Rigden,
51 Worksop Road, Thorpe Salvin. Kiveton 335

Mrs. D. Wheldon,
74 Outgang Lane, Dinnington. Dinnington 2159

HEALTH VISITORS

Miss C. A. Okafor,
162 Rotherham Road, Maltby. -

Mrs. M. Shaw,
36 Warren Road, Wickersley. Wickersley 2024

Mrs. I. White,
434 Upper Wortley Road, Scholes. Ecclesfield 3423

Assistant Health Visitors

Mrs. S. Davenport,
5 Coppice Road, Worksop. -

Mrs. G. Ormesher,
10 Reasby Avenue, Ravenfield. -

Attachment of Staff to General Practitioners

<u>Dinnington Practice</u>	<u>Health Visitor</u>	<u>Home Nurse</u>	<u>Midwife</u>
Dr. J. h. Wilbourn	Mrs. M. Shaw	Mrs. Wheldon	Miss Keith
Dr. J. R. Batty		Miss Greenway	Mrs. Bowers
Dr. B. D. Rawlin			
Dr. J. B. Maxfield			
Dr. M. E. Rawlin			

Kiveton Park Practice

Dr. A. Collington	Mrs. I. White	Mrs. Rigden	Mrs. Oldcorn
Dr. D. McLoughlin			Mrs. Windle
Dr. A. Mousley			

CLINICS IN THE KIVETON PARK AREA (June 1968)

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Doctor Attending</u>
<u>Infant Welfare</u>		
Dinnington, New Road.	Tuesday a.m. (H.V.) Tuesday p.m.	Drs. Rawlin, Wilbourn, Batty, Maxfield, & Rawlin.
Kiveton Park, Walesmoor Avenue.	Friday a.m. (H.V.) Friday p.m.	Drs. Collington, McLoughlin and Mousley.
Woodsetts, Church Hall, Gildingwells Road.	Alt. Monday p.m. (H.V.)	-

Ante-Natal Clinic

Dinnington, Health Centre, Lidget Lane. Relaxation Class	Thursday p.m. Wednesday p.m.	Drs. Rawlin, etc.
Kiveton Park, Walesmoor Avenue. Relaxation Class	Thursday p.m. Tuesday p.m.	Drs. Collington, etc.

School Clinics

Dinnington Clinic	Thursday a.m.	as required.
Kiveton Park Clinic	Friday a.m.	-do-

Cervical Cytology

Dinnington Clinic	Friday p.m. (every 5 weeks)	Drs. Rawlin, etc.
Kiveton Park Clinic.	Tuesday a.m. (every 3 weeks)	Dr. C. Taylor.

MOBILE CLINIC (Visits on alternate weeks)

<u>District</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>
HARTHILL, De Sutton Place	Monday, 9.30 a.m.
" , Northlands	Monday, 11.0 a.m.
SOUTH ANSTON, St. David's Drive	Monday 9.30 a.m.
NORTH ANSTON, Magilla Cottages	Monday, 2.0 p.m.
" " , Springfield Terrace	Monday, 3.0 p.m.
LETWELL, Cross Roads	Monday, 3.30 p.m.
FIRBECK, Opposite Black Lion	Monday, 4.0 p.m.
TODWICK, 14 Goosecarr Lane.	Tuesday 2.0 p.m.

CHIROPODY CLINIC

Dinnington Clinic	Wednesday a.m.	Mr. T. W. Wilkinson
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